

#### MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

#### BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

## CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

		king Water Act requires each <i>community</i> public water system to develop and distribute a consumable to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this Customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.	mer 'CR
		owing Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report	
	Customers wer	e informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	
	<b>X</b>	Advertisement in local paper On water bills Other	
	Date custome	rs were informed: <u>5 1281 /1</u>	
	CCR was dist	ributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:	
	Date Mailed/Di	stributed://_	
X	CCR was publis	hed in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)	
	Name of Newsp	aper: The Meridian Star	
	Date Published:		
	CCR was posted	in public places. (Attach list of locations)	
	Date Posted:	<u>/ /</u>	
]	CCR was posted	on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www	
CERTI	FICATION PROPERTY OF THE PROPE		
hereby he form onsister Departm	certify that a con and manner ident with the water tent of Health, Bu	nsumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system entified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and requality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi Starreau of Public Water Supply.	in is te
Name/I	COU NOR	More Max. 6-7-11	
	,	pleted Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518	

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#### 2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Long Creek Water Association PWS#: 0380004, 0380106 & 0380128 May 2011

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We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Long Creek Water Association have received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Scott Litchfield at 601-693-3096. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on second Tuesday of each month at 6:30 PM at the Long Creek Water Office.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2010. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2010, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

PWS ID#	: 380004			TEST RESU	JLTS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure- ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
	e Contam	inants						
Inorganio	Contain							

Disinfection By-Products											
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2007*	3.09	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.			
Chlorine	N	2010	1.41	1 – 1.75	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes			

<sup>\*</sup> Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010.

PWS ID#: 3	380106			TEST RES	SULTS				
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detect or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL			CLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic (	Contam	inants							
10. Barium	N	2009*	.036	.032036	ppm		2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2009*	2.7	No Range	ppb		100 1		00 Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2010	.1	0	ppm		1.3	AL=1	<ul> <li>1.3 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives</li> </ul>
17. Lead	N	2010	2	0	ppb		0	AL=	15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
22. Thallium	N	2009*	.679	No Range	ppb		0.5		Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics glass, and drug factories
Disinfection	n By-Pı	oducts							
81. HAA5	N :	2007*	2.1	No Range	ppb	0		60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N :	2007*	5.68	No Range	ppb	0		80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N :	2010	1.37	1 – 1.8	ppm	0	MDI	₹L = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

<sup>\*</sup> Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010.

PWS ID#:	380128			TEST RES	ULTS				
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detect or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL		MCI	CLG MCL		Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic (	Contan	ninants							
10. Barium	N	2009*	.015	No Range	Ppm		2	-	Discharge of drilling wastes;     discharge from metal refineries;     erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2009*	.96	No Range	ppb		100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008*	.2	0	ppm		1.3	AL=1.	3 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2008*	1	0	ppb		0	AL=1	5 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection	n By-P	roducts							
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2007*	6.53 N	lo Range	ppb	0			By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2010	1.31 1	- 1.8	ppm	0	MDR		Water additive used to control microbes

As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminate violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The Long Creek Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

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Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment extended by:

Action Level - the CLCs is the MCLS as feesable using the best evaluable treatment extended by:

Action Classification of the CLCs - the "Good (MCCC) - the "Good (MCCC) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLS allow for a margin of select.

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Containment	Violation V/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic C	Contamina	nts	ej strejštve	1000000			KVIN	
10. Bayluni	N	2009*	.035	.026035	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natur deposits
Disinfectio	n By-Prod	ucts	1. 11. 11. 11.	ar via Agos,	Several Service		7.04	
82. TTHM (Total trihalomethenes)	N	2007*	3.09	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	N	2010	1,41	1 - 1.75	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID# : 3	80106		TEST F	RESULTS				
Containment	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic C	Contamina	nts	MARK NAME:	40.00	550 P. T. 100 P.	1,44,7	9.	
10, Barium	N	2009*	.036	.032036	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natura deposits
13, Chromium	N	2009*	2.7	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Соррег	N	2010	1	0	ppm	13	AL=1.3	Corrotion of household plumbing systems: erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2010	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
22. Thailium	N	2009*	.679	No Range	ppb	0.5	3	Leaching from ore- processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

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		ucts	2.1	No Range	ррь	D	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
, HAAS	N	2007	1400			0	1.5	By-product of drinking
Z. TTHM [Yotal	N	2007*	5.68	No Range	dqq	v	100	water chlorination
[halomethanes]			1,37	1-18	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to
hlorine	N	2010	14 M	13 442 (63)		31,530		control microbes
Most recent san	nple. No sample	required for 201	0.				Topico.	
WS ID#: 3		10.10.000	TEST	RESULTS			Market al	
ontainment	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
norganic (	Contamin	ants	2 354546	1			1 7	Discharge of drilling wastes
norganic 10. Barium	N N	2009*	.015	No Range	ppm		1	discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natura deposits
13. Chromium	N T	2009*	,96	No Range	ррь	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp milis; erosion of natural deposits
14.Copper	, N	2008*	2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Conosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2006*		0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosio of natural deposits
	1 N N	ducto		<del>ola ja es</del>		3 (4.		
Disinfect		2007	6.53	No Range	ppb	٥	В0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
82.TTHM [Total trihalomethane	a) N	2010	131	1-18	ppm	0	MDRL:	4 Water additive used to

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he Long Creek Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us prote

# STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF LAUDERDALE CITY OF MERIDIAN

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Meridian, Mississippi, do solemnly swear that a copy of this horozonia published once a week forweeks in the regular and entire issue of said newspaper, and not in	n
any supplement thereof, to-wit: in the issue dated 528, 2011, and in the issue dated ,20	
in the issue dated, 20 Clerk	
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this the 3 day of	
(appropriate and appropriate a	

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